



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 32

APRIL 6, 1917

No. 14

SCARLET FEVER UNUSUALLY PREVALENT.

Since about the first of the year scarlet fever has been unusually prevalent in certain cities. This has been particularly true of cities in the region of the Great Lakes and especially in Detroit. From January 28 to March 24 there were reported in Detroit this year 1,725 cases of scarlet fever. During the corresponding period last year the number reported was 250, approximately seven times as many case being reported this year as last. During the same period there were reported this year in Chicago 4,233 cases and last year 2,166 cases, the number this year being approximately twice that of last year. In Milwaukee there were reported this year, from February 25 to March 24, 518 cases, while last year the number was only 124.

The details of the current prevalence of scarlet fever will be found on pages 520-523.

LONGEVITY.

PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY LIVE LONGER—WOMEN LIVE LONGER THAN MEN.

On page 502 is reproduced a chart, the purpose of which is to show at a glance some of the interesting facts brought out by the life tables recently prepared for the Bureau of the Census by Prof. James W. Glover. The chart shows the number of persons alive at each age out of 100,000 born (alive) in what are known as the original registration States. It is as though 100,000 persons were kept under observation from the time of birth and each year a count was made of the number still alive. The data are given for white males and white females in both the rural and urban populations and for colored males and colored females in the total population.

The original registration States are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. The life tables were based upon the population as of July 1, 1910, and on the deaths registered in the years 1909, 1910, and 1911. In the chart,